

EXCHANGE:
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.93.

May 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 3 p.m. 72
Humidity " 88 " 34

May 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 81
Humidity " 80 " 86

7641 日一十月三

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.

二拜禮 號一月五英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SOME HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ENEMY CLAIMS OF BIG ENGLISH CASUALTIES.

London, April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on April 30, says:—The Germans continue bringing up more troops. They are counter-attacking particularly in the neighbourhood of Oppy, down towards Gavrelle, while there is continuous fighting progressing round Roex chemical works.

The latest captured enemy documents urgently emphasise the necessity of strictly economising shells of all types, and also urge that unworn guns should not be used against big targets not requiring very accurate shooting.

The correspondent concludes:—What a complete reversal of the state of things when the Hun was over-running Europe entirely by virtue of his artillery preponderance!

The tactical value of Roex is due to the fact that it is a complement to Monchy, on the northern bank of the Scarpe. The concentration of our big guns, ceaselessly searching the ruins, crashed all night long. The sun rose upon a perfect German holocaust.

Northwards, we are well established in Arleux village. Our posts pushed forward up the western slope, so-called the Greenland Hill. Fighting continues with indecisive intensity between Oppy and Gavrelle.

The correspondent relates an incident between a British detachment surrounded by an overwhelming force of Bavarians. A company of the Lincoln's doubled up to the rescue with clubbed rifles, against which even steel helmets are useless, and the Bavarians surrendered.

German Anxiety.

London, April 30.

Special messages describe the fighting at Roex as of the worst possible kind. Ground, rising in high slopes, with isolated positions, is thrust between our troops, who had to advance in an irregular line, exposing their flanks. The chemical works north of Roex proved to be a nest of machine-guns, from which swept a blast of bullets. But the infantry, undaunted, performed prodigious services, companies and even platoons displaying the finest initiative. The Germans are now not only bringing up human reserves, but also heavy artillery so as to prevent the smashing of the Hindenburg line, imperilling their retreat.

Activity on French Front.

London, April 30.

A French communique states:—Throughout the night there was fairly violent mutual artillery activity south of St. Quentin and in the region of Trévon, Hurtebise and Craonne.

Our batteries continue a destructive fire against Moronvillers and Masnil.

Our barrage and machine gun fire repulsed several attempts against our trenches in the Hurtebise region and at Les Chabrettes.

Enemy aeroplanes during the night bombed the regions of Dunkirk, Nancy and Belfort. There were no casualties, and the damage done was insignificant. They also bombed Chalon and Pernay, but there were no civilian victims.

Our aeroplanes bombed a captive balloon on the ground and the crews' sheds. Fire was seen and explosions were heard.

We also heavily bombed the railway stations at Point Favarger and Bethannyville and bivouacs near Epoye.

British Take More Prisoners.

London, April 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We improved our positions and took prisoners between Monchy le Preux and the Scarpe.

We carried out a successful raid to the north of Ypres.

Big German Claims.

London, April 30.

A German wireless official message says:—The English four times assaulted the village of Oppy, but it remains ours.

It is estimated that the English losses on Saturday were over six thousand, in addition to a thousand prisoners and forty machine guns. Ten tanks were destroyed.

We repulsed French attacks on Berry au Bac and Brimont, and to the north of Rheims.

There is strong artillery firing between Soissons and Suippes. The enemy lost on Saturday eleven aeroplanes and on Sunday twenty-three, in addition to three balloons.

What von Hindenburg Saw.

London, April 30.

A message from Paris states that General von Hindenburg himself saw his best troops driven away from the impregnable Vimy Ridge. The defences were crumpled up by the British assault and the battlefield at Gavrelle was heaped with German corpses in the decimation and defeat of the Prussian Guard.

AMERICA AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, April 30.

A Washington message says two hundred members of Congress have telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George urging a settlement of the Irish question.

FRENCH COMMAND CHANGES.

London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the appointment of General Petain as Chief of the General Staff, is likely to be followed by various strengthening changes at Headquarters.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN EXCLUSION.

Fear of Being Shut Out of World Markets.

London, April 30.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement on Imperial Preference is being used by the German Government as warning to the workers of the consequences of an Allied victory.

As an example, *Vorwaerts* says:—The Central Powers are threatened with complete exclusion from the world markets, upon the re-entry into which the future of Germany depends.

AMERICAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Improvements on German Devices.

London, April 30.

The American War Department has already presented plans for the training of two million men.

Manufacturers throughout the country are awaiting the signal to start making equipments at a moment's notice. It has been practically decided to adopt the English rifle and French guns, while inventors are busily engaged in improving German devices of poison gas, tear shells and liquid fire. Mr. Edison is devoting himself to the submarine problem. The sites of the military camps have already been selected, and it is proposed to call up men in batches of half a million.

An Army of Two Millions.

London, April 30.

According to a Washington message, the Conscription Bill provides for an Army of two million men. Details of the measure will be settled at a conference of both Houses.

GERMAN POPULAR FEELING.

A Warning to the Government.

London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the former Colonial Minister, Herr Darnburg, in a significant speech at Breslau, warned the Government not to delay reforms, because the popular movement was so deep-rooted that it could not be stifled. He also urged that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg should publish Germany's war aims. If Germany had given President Wilson a concrete answer to his concrete question on the matter, they would have advanced a step further.

MEATLESS DAYS.

May Possibly be Abandoned.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bathurst said meatless days might have to be abandoned because it involved a strain on the consumption of bread. He added that the prohibition of horse-racing applied to Ireland also (Cheers). An order providing for the rationing of thoroughbreds would be issued shortly.

THE CORPSE FACTORY.

Nothing Incredible in the Stories.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, replying to questions, stated that the Government had no information at present about the German Corpse Factory beyond the reports which had appeared in the leading newspapers in London. In view of other actions by the German military authorities, nothing was incredible in the statements regarding them. It was no part of the duty of the Government to institute enquiries into what goes on in Germany.

RUSSIAN PEACE-MONGERS ANSWERED.

London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, an impressive anti-peaceist procession, in which there were thousands of maimed and bandaged soldiers, made its way to the Duma. They were addressed on route by the American Ambassador, who said he could not imagine a separate Russian peace, involving the surrender of newly-won gains.

U. S. MISSION TO RUSSIA.

London, April 30.

President Wilson is considering the appointment of Socialist and Labour representatives on the American Mission to Russia.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE.

London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the ex-Premier, Senor Maura, addressing an audience of 20,000 in the bull-ring, declared that Spain must be neutral during the war, but her policy thereafter must be inspired by a rapprochement with the Allies.

STRIKE AT TILBURY DOCKS.

London, April 30.

Two thousand dockers at Tilbury have struck, demanding an increase of eighteen-pence a day.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that Germany had not replied to the British proposal for a mutual transfer of combatants, who have been prisoners for more than two years, to a neutral country.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Sir Edward Carson on the Situation.

London, April 30.

In the House Commons, at question-time, Sir Edward Carson stated that, owing to the increase of submarine in other areas, and the increase of patrol boats in the Channel, the loss of shipping in the Channel in April was less than for any of the preceding three months. He admitted that shipping losses generally were increasing.

Mr. Dillon asked why an official mention had been made of reinforcements in the recent destroyer fight at Dover.

Sir Edward Carson replied that the fight only lasted five minutes. Reinforcements arrived in time to pick up enemy survivors.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that an opportunity for discussing naval matters would be afforded at the secret Session next week.

German Claims.

London, April 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Reichstag, Herr Helfferich stated that in February and March, 1,600,000 tons of shipping were submerged, of which a million was British. It was estimated that the tonnage still available for British trade was from seven to ten millions. He asserted that the new British construction in 1915 was less than the normal annual diminution by wearing out in peace time.

He gave a mass of statistics endeavouring to convince the Germans that Britain was better, and declared that the British effort to relieve the difficulties by a drastic restriction of imports was doomed to failure. The thousand wooden ships being built in America to save Britain would only be ready when there was nothing more to save. He painted a glowing picture of British ruin, which resolved itself into a preparation for the frantic appeal with which the speech concluded, the speaker urging the Germans to keep their nerves steady and maintain internal unity.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

Heavy Turkish Losses.

London, April 30.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—The Turkish 18th Army Corps was reported on Friday to be entrenching astride the Tigris, fifteen miles to the north of Samarra. It is ascertained that this Corps, during the fighting on the 18th, 21st and 22nd April, lost about four thousand men.

BRAZIL REMAINS NEUTRAL.

London, April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that the Government has proclaimed neutrality in the German-American War.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, April 30.

A British official message from Salonika states:—We beat off, with heavy losses, enemy's attack on the Dui'an-Vardar front on Saturday night.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBED.

London, April 30.

Allied airmen are constantly bombing Zeebrugge. The Germans admit damage.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH TAKE MORE PRISONERS.

London, April 30.

A French communique says: At Chemin-des-Dames there has been energetic reciprocal artillery firing. At Hurtebise a grenade duel took place on the front lines in this region which was equally lively. We effectively bombarded German organisations north-west of Rheims and in Champagne. We took two hundred prisoners last night in the region of Courcy.

BRAVE MEN DECORATED.

London, April 30.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army:—

Major Robert Baker—Showed a quick grasp of the situation and secured his left flank with great ability at a critical time thus enabling the organization of further attacks elsewhere. His fearless personal example contributed largely to the success of difficult operations.

Captain Arthur Lunn—Assumed command of a third wave and led it to the enemy's trench; returned under heavy fire and reported the situation; later, when communication failed, he recrossed the open and further reported.

Subedar Iman Dinkam—Twice displayed great coolness and courage under heavy fire; always set a fine example to his men.

Havildar Fattah Singh—Great coolness under heavy fire; set a fine example of determination in night marches.

Havildar Nayab Khan—Twice displayed great courage and coolness under heavy fire; always set a splendid example.

For distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia the Military Cross has been conferred on the following:—

Captain Harry Beaumont, North Lancs.

Captain Dudley Evans, Rifles.

Captain Robert Macfarlane, Royal Highlanders.

Lieut. Donald Bell, Engineers.

Lieut. Erach Daboo, B. A. M. O.

2nd Lieut. Joseph Archer, Engineers.

2nd Lieut. James Collins, North Lancs.

2nd Lieut. Richard Underwood, North Lancs.

2nd Lieut. Henry Evans, Lancashire.

2nd Lieut. James Gray, Indian Reserve.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PRICE OF COTTON.

London, April 30.

Reuter states that cotton is higher at 2½.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

EMPIRE DAY: A PLEA.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—With the humiliating recollection of the dire neglect of Empire Day last year still in one's mind it is surely not unreasonable for the British in Hongkong to demand of our Government that this time at least it should receive some public recognition.

Of all days in the year this is the one which a place like Hongkong should be particular in celebrating in no halting or uncertain fashion. How otherwise are we to bring before the diverse nationalities represented here, and especially the Chinese, some glimmer of a notion of what the day stands for?

If a humble individual may venture a suggestion, would it not be possible to have a parade of at least a portion of the armed forces of the Colony (say on the Polo ground), when the Governor might take the Salute on behalf of our King-Emperor, and perhaps use the occasion to give a rather belated public welcome to the newly-arrived Home Regiment? A good roasting address by His Excellency on the subject of our glorious Empire and the sacrifices that have been and are every day being made for its sake would not be out of place; in fact, it would be welcomed with enthusiasm by a loyal community which has not much opportunity of giving vent to its patriotic sentiments.

So far as I have seen the only "event" arranged for the day is another "Shoot" promoted by the Police Reserve—a laudable affair certainly, but one which in the nature of things cannot enlist much general interest and has no spectacular value.

For hundreds (perhaps I might say thousands) of people here on a public holiday there is little or nothing to see or to do, and it is a day practically wasted. Is it too much to ask of the powers-that-be that they should give the Colony a lead in marking the day in some real and memorable manner?

Recent events have shown that the latent spirit is there, and will respond with more than alacrity to the slightest prompting, and I for one shall think it a crying shame if nothing is done.

I trust, sir, you will give the idea your cordial support, and if this letter evokes other expressions of sympathy in your columns it will not have been written in vain.

Yours etc.

PRO PATRIA.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1917.
[Regarding our correspondent's allusion to the Police Reserve, if he consults our issue of Saturday, he will see that that body proposes, in addition to the shoot, to give an entertainment to the soldiers on the lines of last year's affair.—Ed. H. K. T.]

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Meeting of the H. K. Overseas Club.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, May 3.
Canton Insurance Office's Meeting; noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Trouble in Szechwan.
Chang, 18th April.—Disputes between the tribesmen and the Chinese. The tribesmen threaten to come and attack Lifu, but the Chinese officials are taking active measures to pacify them and resist aggression.

Germans in Chinese Customs.
Shanghai, 19th April.—The Germans employed by the Chinese Maritime Customs as Customs Commissioners have been offered one year's leave with pay by Inspector-General Aglen. Three have accepted the offer. It is not yet decided how the other German employees are to be handled.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couches blackwood curio cabinet and flower stands, Cherrywood desks & chairs, writing tables, engravings, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables & chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner crockery, etc., etc. Carved cherrywood & teak double bedsteads, teak single & double wardrobes dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 1st May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on **TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917**, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Griest, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.
Guaranteed for a test period
of five years.

Good for a life-time.

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S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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N. LAZARUS,

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OFFICE LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on **THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917 at NOON.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant, to the 3rd both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 16th April, 1917.

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Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
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The Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at

Tai Po in the New Territories (within the European Reserve) with a Very Desirable Bungalow erected thereon above the Railway Station at Tai Po to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon by

Messrs. Hughes & Hough,

Auctioneers,
at their Auction Room at No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

The Property consists of:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Tai Po in that part of the Colony of Hongkong known as the New Territories (within the European Reserve) and registered in the Land Office at Victoria, Hongkong, as **TAI PO INLAND LOT NO. 10** with a four-roomed Bungalow, Garden and Servants' Quarters attached.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained either from

**MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER
& HARSTON,**
1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

The Vendor's Solicitors, or from

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
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OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

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HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

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TO BE LET.—For One Year from beginning June FULLY FURNISHED FLAT First Floor No. 10, Queen's Gardens, Electric Light, Separate Kitchen, Pantry and half share Tennis Court. Suitable for married couple. Apply "Flat" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY SECOND AND THIRD OFFICERS for voyage to Europe. Apply THE BANK LINE, King's Buildings.

WANTED.—At once, HOTEL MANAGER. Best personal references indispensable. State age, and experience, married or single, salary expected, to Box 1276 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Salary and previous experience. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of French. Apply Box 1277 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

Apply to:
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—A 7 H.P. POWERPLUS MOTOR CYCLE, three Speed Gear, Speedometer, Mirror &c., &c., with Side-car De-lux, in perfect condition, practically new. \$700 Complete. Apply Box 1278 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
" " " "	100	4.65
" " " "	50	2.35
" " " "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" " " "	50	1.85
" " " "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
" " " "	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD ... " " " " \$1.50
PLAIN. ... " " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

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The Gracco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock from all the class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Baster, Glaser, M. D. Tocco, M. Melschro, Dimpino, Simon, Aris, Maspero Freres, etc. Special, Silverwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Stomatitis, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fleas, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and powders which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is the most delicate and effective of all blood-purifiers. It is pleasant to take and gives no harmful effects. It is the only blood-purifier that can be taken by the most delicate of constitutions.

**Clarke's
Blood
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WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Chapman and family wish to convey their sincere thanks to their many friends for the innumerable kind letters of sympathy and condolence they have received. It is a great comfort to know that their dear son was so universally held in such high esteem.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917.

"A THOUSAND YEARS WISER."

"We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war; the experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters," said Mr. Lloyd George in his great speech of April 27; and he never spoke a truer word. Yet one is often minded to wonder whether the proportion of Britishers who will put all this newly-acquired wisdom to a right use is as large as that other proportion which will want either to hide it in a napkin or to throw it wholely to the winds. Of course, for scores of reasons, the world can never be the same in all respects, as it was before the war, but, so far as our own people are concerned, it is safe to say that a great percentage will still want to cling to certain worn-out methods that came so near to breaking up the Empire.

Plainly enough, the greatest difficulty which the Britisher will have to face will be that of discovering exactly what to retain and what to reject in the old order. Naturally there will be a number of points about which there cannot be any possible doubt: as, for instance, the return of the Germans to British territory, the Free Trade nonsense and the Party system of government. No man in his right mind will want to see the Empire going back to its old paths where these things are concerned, any more than he will want to include in his list of innovations the establishment of a republic or the abolition of religion. The main thing, surely, for Britishers to bear in mind is that the Empire has such a lot of legacy to make up that there will not be a minute to spare for experiments. The late Government gave us enough of those to last more than one lifetime. We have to remember that, though Britishers are a mercantile nation and a money-making nation, they have never yet attempted to apply business methods to the affairs of the State. They have been perfectly satisfied to see men controlling the Exchequer who knew no more about practical finance than about the Postal or Education Department. They have seen nothing ridiculous or unsafe in leaving the affairs of India, the Colonies, the Foreign Office or the Home Office in the hands of a Civil Service whose ranks have included literally some of the most stupid men to be found outside of a madhouse.

If we can once learn to be as businesslike over State matters as over those of the shop and the office, any general return to the business of the past will be an impossibility. At the same time we need to have a care how we go, for, in our enthusiasm, we are apt to exalt business disproportionately. There is a wide difference between a country wherein the Government is a "business" one, and a country that leaves its affairs unreservedly in the hands of men whose education and traditions are exclusively commercial. In our opinion the Empire will always have need of a few of the latter kind of men, but they must be few. Politicians of the Mr. Lloyd George or the late Joseph Chamberlain are rarely to be met with. For one business man of their stamp, Parliament can produce—and always will be able to produce—a score or more of unwitted financiers, without imagination and without the first intimations of diplomacy. Manifestly what the nation needs is a judicious blend of scholars and commercialists. We want the kind politician and we want the trained business man—and not much of either. Our country cannot be handled after the manner of the United States or of the great self-governing Dominions. It began a little too early for that, and we can no more rule ourselves on the clear and arbitrary lines followed in the newer countries than we can expect to see our ancient cities—London, Manchester, Canterbury, Chester and the like—visiting in point of clarity of construction with Chicago. If we are to be mercantile people, we are also wedded to tradition to such an extent that we can never rid ourselves of it than we can add a cubit to our length. Our newly acquired wisdom should help us in the realization of this last important fact, and should prompt us to bear in mind the necessity for taking it into full consideration in the big changes that are coming. Let us move, by all means—but

Empire Day.

We would draw attention to a letter in another column from a correspondent who signs himself "Pro Patria." "Pro Patria" shows that he has the right now by the ear when he urges that we should demand of our Government a proper recognition of Empire Day. We have had too much of the hole and corner business, in the past, where the observing of the day is concerned. It is very nice to take the school children to church; it is nice that the Boy Scouts should give a display, and that that useful body the Police Reserve should show the Colony a good lead in other ways; but the average citizen of the Colony, whether European or Asiatic, may feel that he wants something a little more "representative." Are we never going to understand that the instincts of the Chinese, the Indians and the Portuguese are essentially dramatic? They like show and colour and ceremonial and speech-making; they like opportunities of giving outward expression to their feelings. Then what right have the British to attempt to impose their own habitual coldness and reserve on a large population that is keenly and genuinely anxious to voice its loyalty to the King Emperor?

We have three or four excellent bands in the Colony and we have a variety of armed forces, regular and voluntary; European and Asiatic. Surely a procession of some kind—or, as our correspondent suggests, a demonstration on the Polo Ground—could be managed without a great deal of trouble. The public has, of late, done its full share in taking the initiative: witness "Our Day," "Heather Day" and St. George's Day; and our readers will agree that, on this occasion, it is the Government's turn to take things in hand. It will find hundreds of willing supporters.

The Entertainment to the

Middlesex. Congratulations to the young Chinese on the success of their welcome to the officers and men of the 25th Middlesex. We are sure that every Britisher in the Colony will feel grateful, on behalf of the men of his own blood, for the kind thought that prompted the Ambulance Corps to entertain lavishly so large a number of men. Not for the first time has it fallen to the Chinese to point the way to the Europeans. It will be seen that Colonel Ward, in his speech last night, drew attention to the fact that, at the various stopping-places on the voyage out, it was his compatriots who were the first to welcome him and his men, while in Hongkong it was the natives of the place who assumed that duty. We feel quite sure that the Colonel said this without any bitterness or hidden meaning; that he was merely stating an interesting truth. But to many of us the truth will be more interesting than palatable, since we are bound to think that it was very decidedly "up to" the British to be the first to welcome their fellow-countrymen who have braved death for the sake of King and country. In justice to the Police Reserve it must be added that that corps has, for some time past, been planning for the entertainment of as many as possible of the King's forces on the evening of Empire Day, and that that it was the first, last year, to give a substantial welcome to the wounded men from the Front. Constitutional Reform.

We trust that our readers are keeping open the date of the meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association, timed for Thursday at 5.30 p.m. at the City Hall. There was never a better time for pushing this matter than now, while the taste of last week's indignation meeting is still in the public mouth. The promoters of the new Association will need all the backing that they can get, for there will be plenty of wiseacres prepared to throw cold water on the whole proposal, as well as plenty of lukewarm Lasciacs ready to hold with the hare and run with the hounds. It is therefore the duty of every man who realizes that he has a right to some voice in his own government to give every kind of support to those who have been plucky enough to come forward—at the risk of ridicule—with a properly thought-out plan calculated to benefit permanently all residents of the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS ENGLAND NEVER DID, NOR NEVER SHALL LIE AT THE FOOT OF A CONQUEROR.—King John.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/163.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 138th anniversary of the birth of James Galt, the novelist.

For the North.

Mr. T. F. Hough left for the North to-day.

Big Theft.

The occupant of 25 Queen's Road has reported to the Police that a thief entered his premises by the front gate last night and stole five pieces of porcelain, valued at \$750.

Volunteer Dress.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—From May 1 to November 15, caps are not to be worn after 7 a.m. or before 5 p.m. Helmets should invariably be worn between the hours.

Stolen Wire.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, two Chinese were charged with stealing a coil of wire rope, valued at \$20. The first defendant said he stole it. He did not know the second defendant, who took no part in it. Sergeant Murphy said that a quantity of wire rope was being loaded on a Macao steamer, and one coil was left on a truck. When the workers returned, the coil was gone. Later the first defendant was seen by police carrying the rope. The second defendant warned him and he threw the rope down and ran away. He was captured. Defendants were each sent to prison for a month.

Stolen Bicycle.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bicycle belonging to an Indian watchman and an Indian policeman. The machine was taken from the University. Defendant, it was stated, sold the machine to a dealer at Wanchai. When first he called, the master of the shop was out, and when he went back again the police had been informed in the meantime and a detective was awaiting him, and arrested him. His Worship sent him to prison for three months.

THE U BOAT

"BLOCKADE."

Socialist Criticism of Starvation Policy.

Amsterdam, March 10.—The discussion as to whether the aim of the German submarine campaign is to force Great Britain to her knees or to produce in England a desire for an understanding has led to the publication of a long explanation in the *Vorwaerts*.

It says that, assuming that Great Britain's supplies will last only four months she cannot in theory be forced to her knees in less than four months if no foodstuffs are imported, but if, instead of holding out for four months, she can hold out for five or six months, she can live on her coming harvest for at least three months more. Commenting then on the official figures published in England of incoming and outgoing vessels, the *Vorwaerts* points out that of the 1,250 vessels which maintained communications between the United Kingdom and other countries during the first eighteen days of February, only 200 were sunk, and England cannot be suddenly started out so long as even five or six grain vessels manage to reach England.

The paper concludes:—"No man, not even Count R. Ventlow, can say when the day will come when Britain has no longer anything left to eat, and even when it does come, that day will itself be separated by a great gulf from the day when the British nation will be inclined to come to a just understanding. Therefore, Count Ventlow's programme of continuing the war until Great Britain is forced to her knees simply means a tremendous prolongation of the war."

A FANTASY.

by
Dom the Mus.

Tempus.—A. D. 1947.

Scene.—The German Club Bar, Whampoa, Canton.
Personages.—Fritz and Hans.

Fritz.—Ah! Just arrived have you by N.D.L. round the Cape—oil steamer—Long voyage, eh?
Hans.—No; 30 days. Turbine—30 knots—touched nowhere.

Fritz.—Loaded with?
Hans.—General but particularly Manchester piecegoods and German dyes—a valuable cargo.

Fritz.—Curious thing that—they allow a German steamer into Southampton to load but won't allow her into Hongkong, a British Crown Colony. They will also sell us Manchester piecegoods—

Hans.—Yes. Why is it? You ought to know. You were in Hongkong as a young man weren't you, and left at the outbreak of the great War for China—

Fritz.—Yes. I was taken prisoner by the Japs. Escaped to Shanghai and then when peace came, came here and opened our Far Eastern Head Office here.

Hans.—Why did not you then go back to Hongkong?

Fritz.—Well you see it was like this—This war had lasted nearly four years. The Britishers had got most frightfully sick with us because of our atrocities, Louvain, the sinking of the "Lusitania," Edith Cavell, Capt. Fryatt &c. &c. You will remember them, all's fair according to our notions in war, but they got so fed up that they worked Heaven and Earth to simply stamp the German Nation out of existence. I don't blame them, for what those Prussians did was, as we must admit, to say the least of it, pretty thick. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in those days was a bit short sighted. Must have thought we were a pretty stupid lot. Anyhow they called a meeting and passed a resolution that no German should be allowed to live or trade in Hongkong for ten years, nor afterwards except under strict licence.

Hans.—Why—we don't want their blessed licence.

Fritz.—No. I should think not, but just look at what came to pass. Here is this German port of Whampoa—a German Colony—governed in all respects from Germany in the same manner as Hongkong is from Britain; obtained from China as a free gift in consideration of some very material advantages we Germans have given to China.

Hans.—What are they?

Fritz.—Well, we have enormous docks, wharves and godowns, sugar refineries, cement, rope and other factories, and a certain percentage of their profits go to the Chinese Government; and in return—behold this port!

Hans.—But how were all these undertakings financed?

Fritz.—Financed, my dear chap—financed? "Why that was as easy as falling off a log. You see those 4—4 Britishers beat me in the winter of 1913 by simply starving us out in Germany. We had plenty of money, but could not spend it. Besides there were the German Americans—once a German always a German—which will last until the end of the chapter. They came forward with millions sterling to help the Fatherland and the result (among others) is this prosperous and thriving Colony.

Hans.—Yes, I was in Hongkong yesterday. It was rather funny.

Fritz.—You may well say that. I suppose they treated you in the usual way that they do nowadays?

Hans.—Well, I was met on arrival by a policeman, who escorted me on my round. I had not much business to do. The place is dead. It reminds me of ancient Rome.

Fritz.—I know.

Hans.—The only steamers in the Harbour were a P. & O. Homeward bound liner, a Q. P. R. and a Pacific Mail—no coasters go near the place; they all come here.

Fritz.—No wonder—all the trade to and from India, Netherlands India, the Philippines, Java and Sumatra, Siam, the United States, and Japan is now between this port and the going?

Hans.—What about the going? I have named. The Chinese were quick to see and take advantage of this free port. On transhipment charges; coolie labour on the spot and at half the price prevailing in the old days in Hongkong; any amount of room and consequently low rentals. Every sort of produce delivered, ex-ship or ex godown here to the consumer and all those middle men and brokers done away with.

Hans.—Yes, I hear that von Sticks and von Sticks-at-Nothing are going shortly for good.

Fritz.—Do you know with how much?

Hans.—No.

Fritz.—Well with a cool £100,000 apiece and made in double quick time.

Hans.—What about you? haven't you done well enough to follow their example?

Fritz.—Oh, well, I'm pretty warm you know but I've a sort of liking for the place after seeing it grow to what it is—and I don't feel like leaving it just yet a while. I'm very comfortable where I am.

Hans.—What about the English firms and companies in Hongkong?

Fritz.—You may well ask. The Members of the Chamber who were so hot to keep us Germans away from Hongkong were sootied by—let's see (counting on his fingers)—two motives—sentiment, and a desire to punish us. The Resolution to exclude the Germans was first brought up in the Legislative Council. The then Governor was a hard-headed, long-sighted Irishman. He told them in unmerciful language what the result would be, and the result has borne out his prophecy.

Hans.—Did not a merchant interfere for the good of the Colony?

Fritz.—Their best known men in those days I believe took up the position that sentiment could have nothing to do with trade after the war was over.

Fritz.—Not much. They were all so full of their great idea of getting back on us for what they thought was our dirty work that they fooled themselves and—you know the old adage—they forgot that if you killed the goose, you could not get any more golden eggs.

Hans.—Well, as to sentiment. They have simply cut off their nose to spite their face. I have heard that Sir Paul Chater told them what would be the result to Hongkong.

Fritz.—Yes. They called a meeting of the Chamber and carried away by the eloquence of one Holyoak—their representative in the Legislative Council—they followed him like a flock of sheep. Sir Paul Chater was the only one who raised a warning voice. He realised how the Colony would be likely to suffer. He told them what would happen but "they wouldn't believe him" of course. He became a comparatively poor man.

Hans.—How was that?

Fritz.—Well, like many others, his fortune was invested in land in the Colony and shares in Local Companies. I ask you what are Hongkong shares worth now—(excepting perhaps Banks and Unions, and those only because of the magnitude of those companies' business in other parts of the world?)

Hans.—Certainly they're not worth much, and they will decline further. All local Companies are doing next to no business.

Fritz.—The only produce Hongkong now imports is raw sugar for its refineries, stone for its cement factory, and hemp for its rope factory. Land has depreciated by two-thirds of its value; more than half the Chinese population have left and come up here. Business of all sorts is practically at a standstill.

Hans.—We have out them clean out.

Fritz.—Yes, and what a fool's game for them to play. You see our Home Government have not paid, and don't intend to pay, the huge indemnities to Belgium, Serbia and Rumania. If they had been wise in Hongkong, they would have let us back and charged us with a poll tax and an excess profits tax, say of 25 per cent, and taken the money on account of the indemnities. That would have punished us and benefited themselves at the same time.

Hans.—I suppose for a few years they did benefit themselves pretty well until this place was got between this port and the going?

CHUNG LING SOO.



The much-anticipated visit of Chung Ling Soo to the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, commences on Friday next. Chung Ling Soo is the original artist who created a sensation at the London Hippodrome, and he will present the same performances here as that which mystified all London for over twelve months. Illusion follows illusion in rapid succession, and each is artistically elaborate and beautiful.

An impression seems to have been created in certain quarters that Chung Ling Soo has been seen in Hongkong before. We are, however, asked to state positively that this is Soo's first appearance here, and although he may have many imitators, this will be the first opportunity of seeing the original artist.

Chung Ling Soo is supported by a first-rate vaudeville company, of whom Iry and Madge Aberdare, Leywood and Norall, Ethel Hill and Con. Colyer are the principal members. The booking plan is now open at Montrie's.

A LONDON WHARF FIRE.

Digression on Scottish Thrift.

On the resumption recently of the inquiry into the origin of the fire at St. Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C., on November 21st, the City Coroner was faced with the difficulty that the jury could not get into the premises for at least three weeks on account of the vast quantity of debris. There was no one to cart it away. It was decided to take evidence that morning, and then to adjourn for three weeks.

Major Wilfrid Dulcken stated that Messrs. Lever Bros. were the owners of the wharf, and insured it for \$25,000, his firm as lessees paying half the premium. The goods on the wharf were insured by the merchants and the wharf-floors, totalling at times \$18,850. Notices were posted all over the building forbidding smoking. There was no apparatus in the building, and what was stored was mostly foodstuff.

The Coroner. The watchman says he smokes outside, and asks people for matches. Witness: Ob, he must be a Scotsman (Laughter).

The Coroner. Scotsmen are very thrifty, I understand, and would not refuse a good offer. (Renewed laughter).—Yes, and sometimes get things on "the nod."

A Juror: They have done very well for the War Loan sir; Harry Lauder, etc?—Yes, but he gets 6 per cent. for that.

Fritz.—Yes. For about five or six years Hongkong was a golden egg to those primarily responsible for our exclusion. Then they found out what a mistake they had made and that the trade was slipping away from Hongkong to Whampoa, and they invited us back; but it was too late. We had got well started and had linked up Whampoa with North China and we could afford to tell them to go to the devil.

Hans.—And they have gone there with a vengeance. (Renewed laughter.)

TODAY'S MISCELLANY.

in the midst of war, an officer who considers himself insulted is dispensed, by a decree just announced, from seeking his revenge on the spot. All such are to be put off to the end of the war, and then the dispute may be referred, without loss of honour, to the General Commanding. This seems to be a very small, the Taft proposition of a year's wait before resolution of hostilities between nations.

Algebra, that bane of school-boys, is derived from two Arab words, al-jabr. And it was in Baghdad that Al-Khwarizmi, whilst librarian to the Calif Al-Mamun—the younger son of Haroun-al-Raschid and usurper of his elder brother's (Al-min) throne—wrote the Algebra upon which was founded most of the early work on the subject. Al-Khwarizmi was also author of the first Indian arithmetic. That was just eleven hundred years ago.

Nothing now stands in the way of a new commercial treaty between Russia and the United States. Such is the effect, as stated by foreign Minister Maklakov, of the revolution upon the international relations of the former empire. Had the overturn taken place a century ago, says the New York Evening Post, its benefits, both internal and external, would have been the subject of effusive panegyrics in Congress and the newspapers. Those benefits are no less real for the more restrained way in which we speak of them. Indeed, not least of them is the renewed faith which the event gives such veteran democrats as Americans in democracy. Not Petrograd alone, but Finland and American Jews half-way around the world, are to profit by Russia's emancipation. And what of Poland? Surely she is not to be allowed to become another Ireland. If the benefits of the new order do not all at once extend to the limit of her great dream, yet she can hardly look for anything but decided and steady improvement in her political position. All these things are useful reminders that democracy is not a mere yielding to impulse, a throwing off of checks and obstacles, but, on the contrary, the grown-up way of conducting national and international affairs.

War as a palliative of insanity is a theory unfamiliar to most people, but we have no reason (remarks the Globe) to doubt the conclusions of a student of Glasgow Lunatic Asylum on the matter. One phase of the subject is instructive and significant. This is "the removal of the powerful effect of poverty on the mind, and its replacement by the higher standard of living and remunerative employment." Poverty and unemployment are thus by medical testimony more fertile causes of insanity than war. That is a lesson to be borne in mind when the war is over.

We had never thought to have a word of approval to say about the Kaiser, remarks the Globe; from an item in a Toronto paper he seems to have been the author of a scheme which will add greatly to the comfort and joy of mankind at large. Let us hasten to add that Wilhelm has no benevolent intentions in this; he would not benefit humanity on purpose. The origin of his idea was purely selfish; for—says the report—he is so afraid of bronchitis that he has the counterpane attached to his bed so that there is no danger of its slipping down and exposing his shoulders. Well if an Emperor can have the treacherous and malignant counterpane kept in position, why not the common man? The idea is one of those simple ones which anybody might have thought of until somebody does; and now that it has been given to the world we do not suppose it will be long before some practical device assures to the ordinary citizen the same comfort as is enjoyed by Wilhelm. The perversity, the malignity, the low cunning displayed by the average counterpane in evading its obligations everybody knows and has suffered under. We are inclined to think that it will soon be replaced from taking a mean advantage of the helpless

WAR COMFORTS.

Exhibition of Hong-kong Ladies' Work.

To-day the City Hall, usually the scene of unostentatious industry by a body of charitably-minded ladies, has been visited by a large number of people interested in the activities of the various Ladies' Working Parties, who maintain a constant stream of comforts and clothing from this Colony to the wounded men on the many battle fronts. Apart from those actively engaged in the work and from what can be learned by the periodical announcements in the local press concerning the comforts sent home, the general public has really a very limited knowledge of the great work being performed by these ladies' working parties. It was therefore with the object of giving the public a better idea of all that is being done, as well as to arouse further generosity, that Lady R. E. Davies, the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, together with the Committee, organised to-day's exhibition. Judging by the number of visitors, the object sought has been fully accomplished. There was no entrance fee to pay, but funds were raised by the selling of tea and ices as well as by raffish for presented articles.

On entering the room where the exhibition was held one was faced by a number of tables on which the work done was arranged and each party had its name displayed so that visitors could see in what direction any particular party specialised. A walk round the tables soon convinced one that whatever was needed by wounded men to give comfort and rest had been thought of by these ladies who sacrifice a great deal of their leisure to do the work. One of the most interesting tables was that whereon bandages of all sorts were shown, and these have been rolled and treated in the approved style. It seems that bandages are the principal work of the United Services Recreation Club, the Helena May Institute, the Peak Club and the Catholic Women's League, the announcement of their gifts in the local papers testifying to the enormous number sent home and elsewhere. The Union Church Ladies' Party stall contained a collection of the most varied description which evidenced great activity. A most interesting exhibit here was a batch of socks which had been knitted by the houseboy in the employ of Mrs. Milroy, named Ng K. Chun, a card stating that he had asked to be taught how to knit so that he could do something for the wounded men. He has already had several letters from soldiers who have received his socks, and, judging by the pairs exhibited, the recipients have been the possessors of extremely well-knitted and serviceable footwear.

The Wesleyan Church Ladies' Party exhibited a general collection of articles, and adjoining this was the work of the ladies of the Naval Dockyard and the Italian Convent. The Kowloon Unity Working Party had a large exhibit, and the City Hall Workers, among whom are included the ladies of the Kowloon Docks, the Mothers' Union, the ladies of the Jewish Recreation Club, the Chinese Ladies Working Party, The Diocesan Girls' School, the St. Stephen's Girls' School and the Kongmoon Working Party, had a long table on which was displayed samples of work from each party. It would be impossible to mention individually the very numerous articles made, but such things as milk covers, socks, shirts, vests, and pyjamas are common to all parties. Nothing is wasted, and even from the selvages of the material supplied, useful articles are made. The Little Bit Society had special to their table khaki quilts and pillows that looked serviceable and attractive. Trench boots for badly maimed soldiers to wear whilst being transferred from trench to hospital are made by the Dockyard Workers and the Little Bit Society, whilst the Italian Convent, in addition to its other general work, makes a large number of shirtings, as well as abdominal belts made from old

COMPANY REPORT.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Managers, on Wednesday, May 9, at noon, states:—

Good rice crops at Indo-China and Siam ports, together with scarcity of tonnage, brought about unprecedented increases in Southern freight rates and as satisfactory conditions prevailed throughout the year in North China waters, the earnings of the fleet represent abnormal figures.

After providing for depreciation, all liabilities, outgoings, also interim dividends paid in August last of 3 per cent. on the Preferred and 10 per cent. on the Deferred shares, and taking into account the sum of £12,994 14s. 0d. brought forward from 1915, there remains a balance of £292,993 5s. 4d. which it is proposed to apportion as follows:—To place to General Reserve Fund £100,000, Special Repairs and Renewals Account £30,000, Underwriting Account £30,000, thus absorbing £160,000, to pay a Final Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Shares—£7,438 7s. 0d. a final dividend on the Deferred shares of 40 per cent.—£89,178, and to carry forward the sum of £8,376 13s. 4d. to next year's account. Income Tax will be deducted from all warrants issued in London, but not on those issued locally which will be payable at exchange 2/43s.

During the year Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to a seat on the Board which he filled from 28th May to 20th December in place of Mr. H. P. White, resigned. Mr. A. O. Lung was invited to join the Board on the 28th May, in place of Mr. J. W. Bonnar, resigned, and Mr. H. P. White rejoined the Board on 21st December. These appointments require confirmation. The retiring directors are Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lung, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who now retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

McLean Leachline Rodgers Mr & Mrs S Peters Miss Waugh Mr & Mrs North Mr & Mrs W H

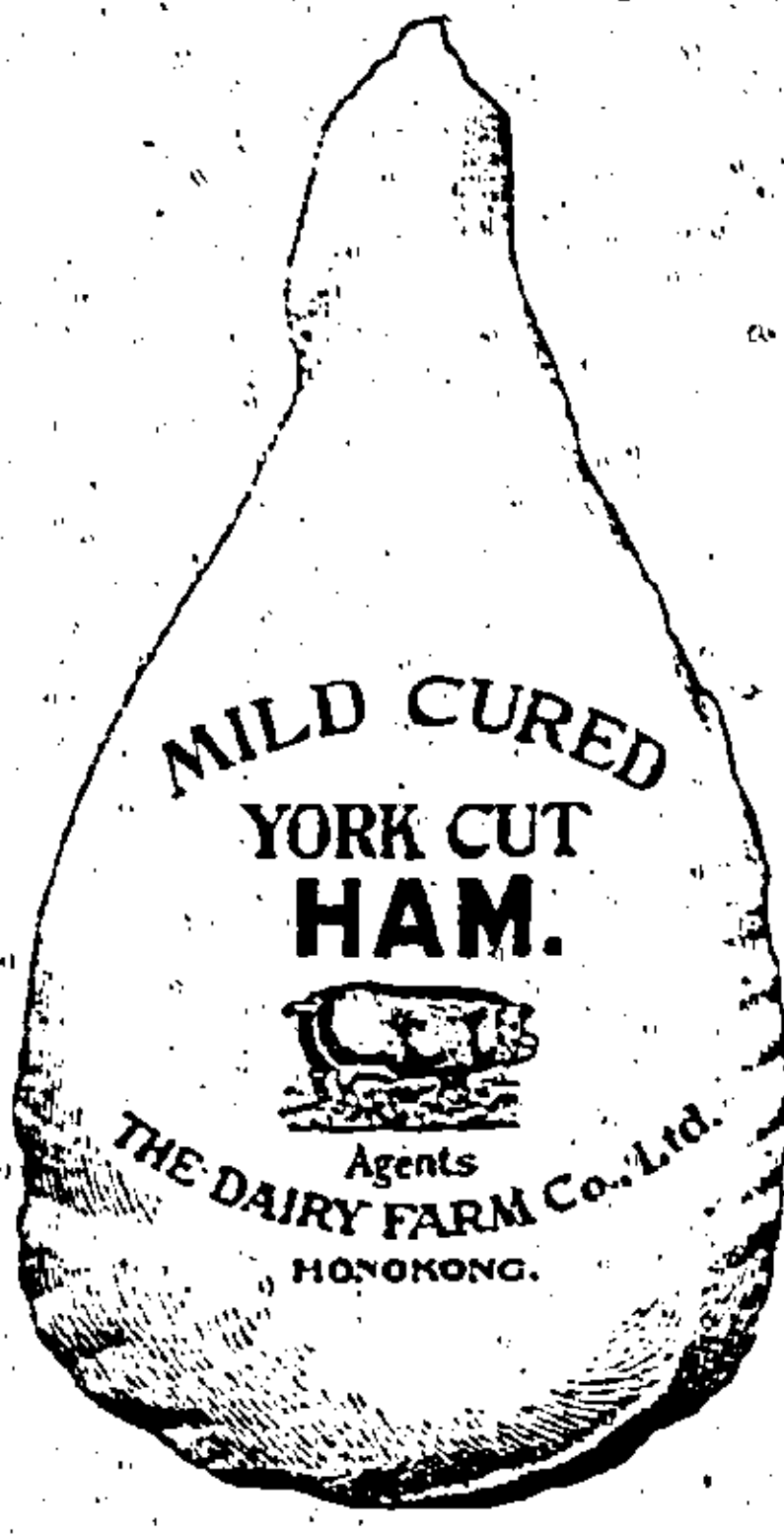
pairs of flannel trousers. Any men who have flannel trousers they are not going to wear again will, by forwarding them to this Convent, confer useful gifts for the benefit of wounded men. On the City Hall Workers' table was shown a pair of ward shoes made from an old felt hat, and as there must be many old felt hats in the possession of the men of the Colony, they should be sent along to the City Hall, where they will be transformed into comfort-giving slippers. Any old clothes will also be welcomed, and of course, one need hardly add that they should be sent along clean. There were many other exhibits of great interest to be seen, but it would be almost wearying to mention them all. It might be added, however, that a case of well over 250 felt shoes has just been received from the gail.

In an adjoining room there were cases just ready for dispatching, and each of these was crammed full of what would prove to be a welcomed collection of goods. Several cases have already been sent this month.

Quite a large number of tickets were bought in the various raffish that were held. There was a very nice embroidered picture raffish, this being the gift of Mrs. Skelton, whilst the Obiaese Ladies' Work Party gave a gold bracelet. A silver tea set, given by the Jewish Recreation Club, three articles of jewellery given through the Little Bit Society, and also a travelling clock given anonymously were raffish, and, altogether, a very useful sum was realised by this means.

During the afternoon there was quite a large number of visitors.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

A SHANGHAI LIBEL.

Doctor Gets £5,000 Damages.

Sir H. Willard de Saumarez and a jury has recently been engaged in the Shanghai Supreme Court, in the hearing of an action in which Dr. E. L. Marsh sought to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in a letter written by Mr. Hayley Morris and published in the N. C. Daily News, two of whose directors, Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morris, were joined as defendants.

On the second day of the hearing, it was announced that a settlement had been arranged between the plaintiff and Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morris, the latter sincerely apologising for the publication of the libel, agreeing to pay the plaintiff's costs and also to pay £500 sterling to the Shanghai General Hospital. All imputations of malice on both sides were withdrawn. The case against Mr. Hayley Morris was proceeded with on the third day, and, after lengthy hearing, the jury found in favour of plaintiff for £5,000 sterling.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to notify that on and from the 1st May, 1917, MR. NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA will retire from the business of our firm here and branches abroad. His responsibility will, therefore, cease from the firm of PATELL & CO. from that date, and our MR. MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL will carry on all the businesses of PATELL & CO. on his own account, as usual, while the businesses of BOMANJEE & CO. of Hongkong and Canton will be carried on by MR. NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA on his own account, and MR. MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL'S responsibility will cease from the firm of BOMANJEE & CO. from that date.

PATELL & COMPANY, BOMANJEE & COMPANY, MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL, NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from TUESDAY, May 1st, 1917, the fares between the Stations on the British Section and certain Stations on the Chinese Section will be increased.

Full particulars of these alterations will be posted at the Railway Stations. No increase has been made to the present special fares between Canton and Hongkong and vice versa.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th, May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Burroughs & Wellcome's Tablets (varied assortment), Kelp's Malt & Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Bzno Preparations, Patent Medicines, Hair Oil, Dyes, etc., etc.

Also A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soap. N.B. The above sale offers an unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday, the 7th May, 1917. Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT. Central. Two or three rooms. State rent and particulars to Box 1279 Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO ROOMED FLAT with verandah overlooking harbour. Scullery and bathroom attached. Moderate rent. Apply Box 1280 Hongkong Telegraph.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING

AERTEX CELLULAR PYJAMAS

Made specially for us, cut on free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

A DELIGHTFUL SLEEPING SUIT FOR SULTRY NIGHTS.

FROM \$5.00 PER SUIT.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists, 18, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN TIES FOR DAY or EVENING WEAR.



SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

OPEN END AND BOW TIES IN SILK AND WASHING ZEPHYRS.

KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| 2396 | Entry of the Bulgars | March | ... | Mil. Band. |
| | Tripoli March | ... | ... | " |
| 2434 | Gipsy Serenade | ... | Waltz | " Band. |
| | Joy Ride Lady | ... | Waltz | " |
| 2411 | Somewhere a Voice | ... | Waltz | Orchestra. |
| | Morning Glory | ... | " | " |
| 2447 | Little Grey Home | ... | Waltz | Orchestra. |
| | Where My Caravan | ... | " | " |
| 2397 | Tres Chic | ... | (One Step) | Orchestra |
| | Get Out & Get Under | ... | " | " |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

Bols

ERVEN



LUCAS

FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation A. D. 1575.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. 2732, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFICTo Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium-Year-round Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.
P. D. BUTTERFIELD, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1088. 215, VICTORIA ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong--
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, E.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	TUES. 1st May, at noon. WED. 9th May, at noon.
COUTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'ho...		
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe...	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	THURS. 17th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI. 18th May, at 11 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong--Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.

1st class to London G\$348. (27110.0), return G\$639. (2122).
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.
*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	3rd May at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	6th May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	6th May at 9 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinabua" "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Shanghai," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Apr. 30, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijladijap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 1st May, at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 4th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Thur., 3rd May at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Namsang	Thur., 3rd May at d'light.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Fri., 4th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 6th May at d'light.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 6th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 8th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 10th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "han-hai," sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high fares can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'pore when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kead, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS

Japan's Tonnage.
Japan at the end of February possessed 448 steamers over 1,000 tons, their aggregate tonnage reaching 1,433,318 tons. Of the number, the N.Y.K. accounts for 98 vessels totalling 453,676 tons, the O.S.K. for 57 vessels amounting to 190,136 tons, the T.K.K. for 11 vessels aggregating 94,916 tons and the M.B.E. for 11 vessels of 35,086 tons.New York Passenger Traffic.
An increase of about 50,000 in the number of passengers brought to New York by the various steamship companies during the year 1916, as compared with the record for 1915, is shown in the annual report of the landing agent at Ellis Island. The record shows a decline of more than 30 per cent from the figures for the last normal year, 1913.The War and the Bengal Pilots.
A careful compilation of all the war services of the Bengal Pilot Service shows that out of a total of sixty-three officers, including leadsmen, sixteen have proceeded on active service while one (Mr. Huddy) resigned the Service to join the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. C. G. Stock, the Senior Officer, who retired in 1916 after some thirty years' service, is now at the front as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.The Glenfarg.
Attempts are to be made by a Japanese salvage company to save the s.s. Glenfarg, 3,674 tons struck a rock and foundered off Shira-e Lighthouse, in the Goto Island last year. It is estimated that even if the ship cannot be raised, the amount of steel material that will be recovered will amply repay the cost of the operations. A Japanese salvage company will also make an attempt to save the Russian Volunteer Fleet s.s. Poltava which foundered off North Sado Island on March 21. The salvage steamer for this purpose has arrived here.Panama Canal—Slides.
Conquered at Last.
The Panama Canal is in fine shape and is not likely ever to be closed again except for more than two or three days at a time for repair, said Brigadier-General William L. Sibert, on his return to Fort Miley from the Canal Zone. The General had been absent nearly three months. The defenses of the canal also are in good condition, he said, and likely to be improved as the War Department may think fit, consequent upon a report General Sibert made in Washington just before returning to San Francisco. While General Sibert would not admit it, it is stated confidently in local army circles that he was sent down to Panama in a hurry by the Secretary of War because of his recognized ability as a critic of heavy artillery and coast defenses. He has now resumed command of the coast defense of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Puget Sound and the Columbia river. As such he is the heavy artillery expert on the Pacific Coast—Exchange.Shipping Sunk in the War.
The "New York Journal of Commerce" gave the statistics of the world's merchantmen sunk by the belligerent Navies from August, 1914, to February last, as below:-

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	1,276	2,831,849
Norwegian	340	461,560
French	174	294,378
Italian	121	225,114
German	83	195,887
Dutch	68	165,145
Greek	52	100,472
Danish	96	101,476
Swedish	97	95,332
Russian	64	77,801
Spanish	35	64,607
Belgian	16	23,683
Japanese	9	31,804
American	12	29,001
Turkish	101	55,282
Austro-Hungarian	11	22,438
Portuguese	9	10,879
Rumanian	1	3,688
Canadian	1	3,464
Brazilian	1	2,258
Peruvian	1	1,419
Total	2,558	4,751,100

Sized as German Spies.
Two youths giving the names of Hugo Contandini and Walter Wanderweh! Pleszynski were arrested at Atlanta, Georgia, on March 21 by federal agents and held on suspicion of being German spies. They said they represented the Wandervogel Walking Club of Posen, Germany, and were walking around the world on a bet.

For a good solid meal, the Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the PRINCE OF WALES RESTAURANT.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "ECUADOR" at Company's Office.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 1st MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANNING (First Floor), Opposite the Main Post.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May
San Francisco & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May
San Francisco via Japan	Arakawa	J. C. J. L.	20, May
San Francisco via Japan	Tsuyoi M.	T. K. K.	23, May
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	31, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	13, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	1, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	1, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Kobe and Moji	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	3, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Laisang	J. M. Co.	4, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, May
Shanghai	Obysang	J. M. Co.	5, May
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	6, May
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	6, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	8, May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Kobe	Tijlatjap	J. C. J. L.	14, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	16, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May

NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
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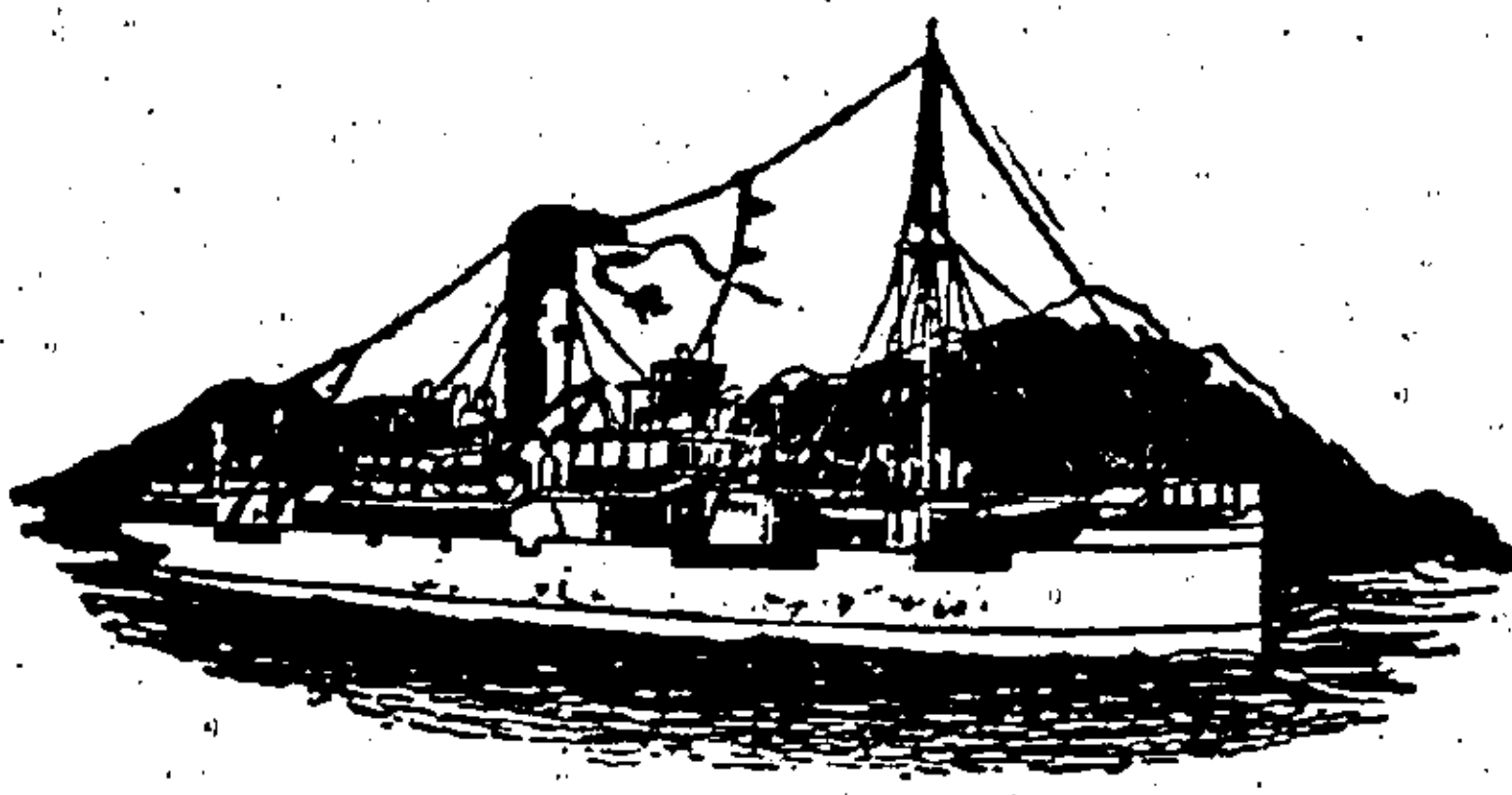
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SHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN."

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd
May, at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on 3rd May, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of
arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KATORI MARU."

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 5th
May, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

From INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire
on board this vessel a general
average contribution of 3 per
cent. will be collected.

The general average bond
will require to be signed and
deposited before countersign-
ature of bills of lading can be
given.

For further particulars apply
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OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE"
LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of Hongkong
Auxiliary.

The Hongkong auxiliary of the
British and Foreign Bible Society,
held its annual meeting last
evening in St. Andrew's Hall,
Kowloon. The Bishop of Victoria
presided, being supported by the
Rev. T. W. Pearce (Hon. Secretary),
the Rev. H. E. Anderson, the Rev.
D. Campbell (of Formosa), Lieut.

Lee, of the Middlesex Regiment,
and Mr. H. Sykes (Hon. Treasurer).

The report and statement of
accounts were read by Mr. Sykes.

Moving their adoption, the Bishop
said this was the tenth annual
meeting at which he had presided
or in which he had taken some
part. He considered this meeting
one of the most interesting
had held during the year.

The Bible was a book of
hope and it was eminently suited
to the present times. He pleaded
for a wider study of the Bible, not
only among our own people but
also among those of other nations.

Referring to his recent tour in the
country the Bishop said he noticed
that there was a big demand for
the Bible and he distributed many
copies of portions of the Scrip-
tures. They must not however
think that people always want
them for spiritual needs; some-
times it was because they wanted
to learn western things and to
learn the English language. He
acknowledged the debt the
Church of England owed to the
Society and then moved
that the report and
statement of accounts be
adopted, and that copies be for-
warded to the Society at Home
and also to the agent in Shanghai.

He mentioned that Lt. Lee had
been in China before on mis-
sionary work, being an ordained mis-
sionary before he joined as a
private in His Majesty's forces.

In the course of an interesting
address, Lieut. Lee referred to
some of the things that had struck
him while he had been in the
army both as a private and as an
officer. He thought that they
should try to understand what was
in the minds of the men to whom
they distributed the testaments.

He felt that the religious people
got rather into an enclosure and
during the time he had been in
the army he had found out many
things which would have remain-
ed undiscovered to him had he
joined as a Chaplain. They
should try to make the men un-
derstand the Bible more and
then it would be its own wit-
ness.

Outside the re-
ligious circle there were not very
much love for or understanding
of the Scriptures, and if a man of
another nation were placed in one
of the other circles what in-
ducement was there to make him
take the Bible back to his country
for the benefit of his
compatriots? He did not
think ordinary preaching taught
people; what they wanted
was a fuller understanding of the
Bible. They wanted it explained
to them and they wanted to read
it more. If that were done the
religious life of the country
would become stronger. In con-
clusion he wished the Hongkong
Auxiliary of the Society every
success.

The motion was carried.

The Rev. H. E. Anderson pro-
posed that the Rev. T. W. Pear-
ce be again elected Secretary and
Mr. Sykes Treasurer, and that
the Committee remain the same
as in the previous year.

Dr. Campbell seconded, and the
motion was agreed to.

Votes of thanks to the speakers
and to the Rev. N. O. Pope for
the use of the hall concluded the
meeting.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

GERMANY'S WORK
POLICY.

Hungarian Statesman's View.

A correspondent of the
reports an interview which he
in Switzerland with a dis-
tinguished foreigner who had
returned from a journey thro-
ugh the Central Empires, where
had conversations with the lead-
ing statesmen.

Prince Andrey, the Hun-
garian Premier, made the follow-
ing statement to him:—

"Germany is no longer
pursuing vast plans of conquest.
The war will end through geo-
graphical exhaustion, and the condition
will be dictated not by the
stronger, but by the most weak
by the belligerent who has known
how to prepare plans of peace
which he can realize by spring-
ing them upon opponents who are
not prepared."

"We surprised the Entente
by our declaration of war, but we
made a mistake in estimating our
strength. This time we shall
make no mistake. We claim to
be more intelligent than our
enemies. Germany has realized
unity of front and unity
of political thought. Our
common aim is the creation of
Mittel-Europa. Our adversaries
are attempting to overthrow us
the doctrine of unity of front, but
they can achieve nothing better
than partial compromises. There
is not a trace among them of any
creative work. What a contrast
between this inert policy and the
activity and bold thought of the
Germans and the Magyars!"

"Germany is pursuing two
aims: (1) The Continental aim,
tending to unite Central Europe
and the East, (2) The maritime
and world aim."

"The first aim will be attained
by this war and will enable us to
bipart for the second at a later
date. But to achieve this we
must accomplish the defeat of
England. In Germany they
believe in the success of the sub-
marine blockade. Some people
doubt it, and I am one of them.
We must think of other means,
which will take longer to mature."

"It will be a blank peace with-
out any formal acquisition or war
contribution. The question of
the Polish and Lithuanian States
will come up. The Entente will
protest against the existence of
these States. We shall then
proclaim that their creation
is the issue of the principle of
liberation of nationalities, firm-
ed by the Entente. It is essential
for us that these States should
fully receive autonomy from
Germany. They will not have
to act with Russia."

"The policy of the German
Empire is conducted by soldiers,
who do not trouble their heads
with political ideas. Tradition and
questions of international con-
vention are indifferent to them.
They will neglect nothing which
can harass the enemy. After the
war Poland and Lithuania will
be independent, but, having
broken with Russia, they will
be forced to seek military
and economic support from the
Central Empires. They will
benefit by the great extension of
our communications towards the
East and will no longer lean on
the Western nations, which will
never pardon them for allowing
themselves to be protected by us
against the Russians."

"Germany will then feel her-
self secure against Russia, and
will be able to realize her great
naval and world policy and her
plans of supremacy in the East.
Meanwhile we shall proceed with
well-conceived and well-concerted
military actions against Russia.
We must break her strength and
make her more malleable. All the
General Staff are in agreement
on this point."—Reuter.

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MIDDLESEX BATTALION.

ENTERTAINED AT CHINESE DINNER.

Eloquent Speech by Lieut. Col. Ward, M.P.

There was an extremely happy gathering at the To Yuen Restaurant, West Point, last night when a dinner of welcome was given to some five hundred officers and men of the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment by the members of the Victoria Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Dinner was served in Chinese style, and the novelty of the experience appealed to the guests to an extent which was only exceeded by their appreciation of the unstinted hospitality of the hosts of the evening. A spirit of happy comradeship prevailed, and the proceedings were rendered all the more enjoyable from the fact that the popular band of the 74th Panchabis, under the conductorship of Bandmaster Christian, contributed a most admirable and appropriate programme of music. Divisional Superintendent Ho Leung presided, and he was supported by Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., Major E. J. Browne, Capt. A. Henderson Smith (Adjutant), Capt. W. E. Richardson, Lieut. J. Sayer, A. J. Cooper, F. G. Dickenson, G. H. V. Jeffries and Second Lieut. E. L. Amies, H. C. Lovell, and E. G. King, as well as Mr. E. Ralphs (Officer in charge of the Brigade Divisional Surgeon Chubb, Dr. Thomas, and Messrs. Ho Fook, Wong Kam Fok, Sin Tak Fung, S. Kotewall, Ho Kwong, Ho Wing, M. K. Lo, etc.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the Chairman proposed the health of the guests of the evening. In doing so he said:—This is the second occasion on which, as the Divisional Superintendent of the Victoria Division, I have had the pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to its guests. The pleasure I experience in welcoming you to-night is, if possible, enhanced by the knowledge that this is probably a unique occasion in the history of this Colony. It is unique because I think I am right in saying that this is the first time in the annals of Hongkong that a gallant battalion of His Majesty's Army newly returned, covered with laurels and glory, from the scene of actual conflict in the greatest war in history, has been entertained by a small company of volunteers in first-aid work in this small but important outpost of the Empire. I know that no words of mine can add to the praise which you have received, and which you richly deserve. I can only say that, from the moment when I read the stirring speech of welcome to you by His Excellency the Governor of Singapore, I have been looking forward to having the honour of meeting you. We all know and admire the gallantry you displayed on the field of battle, and the coolness and discipline you exhibited when your transport was mined. I have read with a thrill Col. Ward's address to you whilst drawn up on the ship. How simple and inspiring it must have seemed to you all, and this was what he said:—"Officers and men of the 25th you have now the supreme test of your lives, the one moment we all ought to have lived for. Remember that you are Englishmen; all the best traditions of our country and race are in your keeping. You are members of one of the famous regiments in the British Army. Pray God you do not act to sully its honour. Obey orders and we may be able to save you all, but if we cannot, then let us finish like English gentlemen." (Applause.) Gentlemen, we all know how splendidly they responded to that stirring address; their behaviour was so magnificent that it evoked this gracious message from H.M. The King:—"Please express to the Officer Commanding the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment my admiration of the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndareus. In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the

splendid tradition of the Birkenhead, ever cherished in the annals of the British Army." Conscious and proud as we all are of that tradition, and remembering what matchless valour, heroic discipline and noble chivalry it has consecrated, we feel that no praise can be greater than this gracious tribute from His Majesty. (Applause.) This great war has given occasion to many inspiring thoughts, and, to my mind, one of the most inspiring is this: that of a regiment composed, as your battalion is, of volunteers from the greatest democracy in the world, led by a Labour representative in the House of Commons, which is a symbol of British freedom against a gigantic armed, brutal bureaucracy which is the negation of liberty. (Applause.) Col. Ward, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment, I can assure you that we feel very keenly the honour you have done us in accepting our invitation, and we hope that your stay here will be a very pleasant one and that, before you leave, we shall be given to see the beginning of the end you so gallantly helped to accomplish, when Prussian militarism shall for ever be crushed and a glorious peace shall reign. (Applause.)

Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., in the course of his reply, said already the Battalion had had receptions in South Africa—at Wynberg, that funny little place they were thrown into after what was sufficiently described as the accident to the troopship, after the terribly long drawn-out voyage lasting nearly four months from the time they left that dear little old country of theirs that sits like a pearl in the northern seas. They had had receptions all the way through, but nothing had been so unique as the reception that night by their Chinese fellow-subjects in the station to which they had been sent. (Applause.) A great many of them had never left their homes before; some of them had, but it was so many years ago that they had forgotten a great deal of what they had learned, and it must be interesting to everyone of us to have a chance of seeing so much of the Empire to which they were proud to belong, and to find, at the extreme limit of their power and sway, such a compact and business-like community, controlled and governed and directed by such skill as one found in this far outpost of the Empire. (Applause.) They had all been surprised by the enormous human activity displayed along the quayside of this port, and the wonderful organisation that must exist, though it looked almost like chaos, although it could not be possibly be that, because so much had been achieved. (Applause.) They had been impressed by the wonder of it and the strangeness of it all. Nothing, however, was so Eastern and so strange as the fact that they were entertained, first and foremost, in this Eastern outpost of the Empire, by the natural and original subjects of the King. (Applause.) In Wynberg, Cape Town, Durban and Singapore it had been the other way about; it had been their fellow-countrymen who had been the first to welcome them. On that unique occasion they found that there was a peculiar sympathy developed among all races and classes by courage under adverse and difficult circumstances, by all men. It did not matter whether it was the Chinese, the Hindu, the Brahmin, the Orthodox or the Mohammedan, it did not matter to what race or creed they belonged—they all admitted courage and determination under difficult circumstances and occasions. They woke up one morning to find themselves famous, but not without an effort. (Applause.) It was quite easy to talk and laugh about it now, but it was not so easy to talk and laugh about it then, when there was only a narrow partition between life and death. Perhaps a great many of the men did not understand that there was so much danger, but those in charge knew perfectly well that a few moments might have meant the difference between life and death to at least eleven or twelve hundred men. Before such an occasion one always hoped to be able to play the man, but one never felt positively certain until the circumstances arose. Then it came, and in their case they faced

A DOUBLE CHARGE.

Opium and a Forged Note.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of four and a half tael of opium and a forged ten-dollar note.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the defence, and said he was instructed to plead guilty to the opium charge. Defendant was given the opium by a friend, and undertook to carry the parcel, ignorant of what its contents were, and the opium was found on him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$400.

Speaking with regard to the forged note, Mr. D'Almada said defendant had it given to him seven years ago and had kept it in an old coat ever since. He felt cold and put the coat on. On his person the police found \$5 in notes, and this forged money was quite separate.

Mr. N. J. Austin, of the Chartered Bank, said the note was a very crude imitation of their notes. The case was adjourned.

the test like men, everyone of them. (Applause.) All the courage and the bravery and the generosity of the race to which they belonged was exemplified in their conduct and he never felt prouder of his country in his life than he did after that scene on the Tyndareus. (Applause.) Col. Ward went on to mention that the Battalion was partially enlisted on the voluntary system, and partially filled up by those who had been compelled by the stress of circumstances to serve, but everyone, no matter what condition and circumstances had forced them to become soldiers of the King, when faced with the supreme test of their lives, proved worthy of the country to which they belonged. (Applause.) He proceeded:—"You gentlemen belonging to the Colony of Hongkong, you have one of the most beautiful spots in the world—next to England. (Applause.) It is glorious to be on the Peak and to see your wonderful sunset. Of course, you have also, I notice, just as the most beautiful land in the world, your fogs and your mists, which are sometimes so depressing on the Peak that I have already thought that it would be a good place to start a suicide club. (Laughter.) But we shall get over that in time, no doubt. All the circumstances seem to make it like another bit of England. The mists, the rains, the work, the industry, the shipping, the clouds and the sunshine, why, indeed, it must be the other side of our own country." (Loud applause.) Proceeding the speaker said they might be here for one, two or even three or four years, according to the length of the conflict, and he asked them not to think that that was beyond possibility. It was extremely doubtful whether they would find the full end of the war for at least ten years from the time it began. He did not mean that they were going to have a great European conflict such as they saw now, but they knew quite well the disputes and difficulties that might arise over points of settlement after the greater part of the conflict was over, and if the men imagined that they were going to be allowed to run back to "Blighty" within a few months of the conclusion of the war they were greatly mistaken. And besides, they were positively determined that whatever came they were going to win, whether it took two years or ten. (Loud applause.) It was a pleasure to find that their friends the Chinese were so interested in their welfare, and were so pleased to welcome them to their town and to their beautiful island. He trusted that their presence among the Chinese would be of the friendliest, and that the latter would be sorry to part from them when the time came. (Loud applause.) Col. Ward then proposed the health of the Chairman, to which the latter replied. The evening concluded with the National Anthem.

SANITARY BOARD.

Answers to Mr. Bowley's Questions.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, over which the President, Mr. D. W. Tratman presided.

For Kowloon Coolies. A letter was received from the Government relative to the erection of a latrine and shelter for Kowloon coolies at Kowloon Point.

It will be remembered that, at a meeting of the Board some weeks ago, Mr. P. W. Goldring asked for the work to be stopped, while the residents of Kowloon, who strongly objected to the erection, petitioned the Government asking for the latrine and shelter to be placed at some other point. On this request, the work was stopped. The letter from the Government now stated that no petition has been received by His Excellency the Governor, and, in consequence of this, the work is being carried out.

Mr. Bowley said that when the matter came before the Board last autumn, he came to the opinion that the latrine would not be a nuisance as it was in the centre of the shelter and would only be used by the coolies. He had not subsequently had any reason to change his opinion on the subject.

Causeway Bay Smells. The Board considered an application for an offensive trade licence in the godowns on Inland Lot No. 182 at Causeway Bay, and, on this matter, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley had mentioned that the lot appears to be surrounded by the applicants' property on all sides except the east, which abuts on Causeway Bay. He doubted if any trade could be more offensive than the forehouse at the south-east corner of Causeway Bay.

The Medical Officer of Health pointed out that the godowns were in the prohibited area; and Mr. Chan Kai Ming thought that the application should be refused. The application was refused.

Storage of Poultry. Mr. Bowley asked the following question:—

What steps (if any) have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation made by the Board on the 12th December last that the area of Crown land lying between Des Vaux and Connaught Roads opposite the Sailors' Home should be laid out as a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry at the earliest possible date, such recommendation having been made with a view to the abatement of the nuisance occasioned by such storage and sorting in Ko Sing and Li Sing Streets?

The President replied as follows:—There is a considerable divergence of opinion between the Vice-President and myself as to the way in which the new depot should be laid out, and, with a view to deciding between us, His Excellency the Governor visited with us both the present and the new sites. This was on the 15th of March. His Excellency instructed us to take observations at Ko Sing Street during the busy hours, i.e., between 7 and 8 a.m. This we did a few days later, and we then agreed that we could not properly decide as to the necessities of the case until we had seen the trade under the pressure of a big Chinese feast day. It so happens that there will be no such day until the Dragon Boat Festival on the 5th of the 5th moon, and the matter must stand over until then.

The Bathing Beaches. Mr. Bowley asked the following question:—

What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the resolution of the Board passed on the 16th March, 1914, for the cleansing of certain beaches of the Colony from floating debris?

In view of the approaching bathing season with the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the bathing beaches of the Colony, and the exclusion of pigs from such beaches?

The President replied as follows to the first question:—The answer is contained in a letter from the Government dated May 21st, 1914, which was laid on the table at a meeting of the Board on June

18.—"With reference to your letter of the 11th of March, forwarding a resolution of the Sanitary Board on the subject of the debris deposited on the beaches surrounding the area of Low-ee-chun Island, where refuse is dumped in the sea, I am directed to inform you that as a result of inspection there has not been produced evidence of such fouling of beaches used by the public as to warrant the expense of burning debris in situ, except on the west beach of Cheong Chau Island, which has been cleaned and will be cleaned from time to time."

The President replied to the second question as follows:—I have spoken with Mr. Bowley as to the scope of this question, and I propose to investigate the matter with his assistance.

The Privet Flower. Mr. Bowley asked the following question:—

Does the Medical Officer of Health consider the flowering privet injurious to health? If so, will he recommend the Government to have it removed from all Crown land in the vicinity of dwelling houses and public roads and paths?

The President replied as follows:—The pollen of the privet, in common with other known flowering plants and grasses, is stated to contain the toxin which causes those symptoms of irritation to the respiratory passages and eyes which are grouped under the common name of hay fever. To give appreciated relief to those who suffer from this disease, all the flowers and grasses whose pollen contain this toxin would have to be removed. The local branch of the British Medical Association about four years ago considered the question, and decided that no case was made out for the destruction of privet, and I have been unable to hear of any scientific work having been done in Hongkong since that date to prove that the pollen of privet is either the only cause, or even the most usual cause, of the disease here.

Privet has been cut down in places, and I am informed that little, if any, diminution of hay fever has resulted. As hay fever is not a notifiable disease, the Medical Officer of Health has no means of accurately ascertaining the number of cases that exist, but I believe that it is confined to a small percentage of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Death Rate.

The mortality returns of the Colony for the week ending April 15, showed that the death rate of the Colony was 25.8 per thousand per annum, as against 19.9 for the same week last year.

No Infected Rats. During the week ending April 14, 1,822 rats were killed in the Colony and during the following week 1,846. All of these were examined, but none was found to be infected.

Anti-Mosquito Measures.

Mr. Bowley asked the following question:—

Will the Head of the Sanitary Department recommend the Government to clear the undergrowth and cut the grass on all Crown land within 200 yards of any dwelling house periodically, in order to remove cover for mosquitoes and other noxious animals and organisms?

The President replied as follows:—This question covers practically the same ground as the resolution which was adopted by the Board in 1909 on the motion of Mr. Shelton Hooper. This resolution was:—"That in the interest of the public health of this Colony, it is desirable for the Government to clear all brushwood from all Crown land in close proximity to dwelling houses, which is likely to be detrimental to the public health, owing to its harbourage of mosquitoes, on the ground that the existence of such brushwood is a nuisance detrimental to the public health. The cost of such work to be paid for out of the public funds and that where such brushwood is on private land the owners be called upon to clear it at their own expense." The reply of the Government was:—"You are no doubt aware of the arrangement arrived at nearly a year ago between the Sanitary and Botanical and Forestry Departments in regard to this question. The correspondence relating to that arrangement contained a proposal by the Medical Officer of Health

that clearings around isolated dwelling sites should be gradually extended to a radius of 400 or 500 yards. In some cases to which this recommendation is applicable it is probable that the whole or the greater part of the area contained would be Crown land, and the clearing twice a year on an area of some 130 acres would involve a very considerable sum from the public revenue for the benefit of the owner. When such isolated lots are sold, it forms no part of the sale conditions that the Government should incur this heavy obligation. His Excellency has carefully considered the papers of this subject and in his view the clearing of waste spaces which are in immediate proximity to the thickly populated areas in Hongkong and Kowloon, more particularly waste and unoccupied plots of Crown land which may not only form breeding places for mosquitoes but may also be unsanitary for other reasons, should form part of the ordinary duties of the Sanitary Department staff. If in private ownership, it devolves upon the Sanitary Department to take the necessary steps with the same object in view. In the case of dwelling houses in the hill district or elsewhere, in detached situations where any surrounding vegetation is not alleged to be unsanitary, the recommendations of your Board in regard to the removal of undergrowth, on the grounds of its being a harbourage for mosquitoes, will receive the careful consideration of the Government equally with any representations from the individuals concerned, and will be dealt with by the President of the Botanical Department under the advice of the Principal Civil Medical Officer in such manner as may appear necessary and equitable, just as schemes for training nullahs with the same object in view are now dealt with." It may, however, be contended that the decision in 1909 might be revised in 1917, and I will therefore examine the question on its merits. In the first place, a circle with a radius of 200 yards contains about 26 acres. There are about 180 houses in the Peak Hill district. This gives a total area to be cleared in those districts alone of 4,680 acres. Allowing for overlaps, the area might be put at 3,000 acres. The cutting of undergrowth to be effective must be done twice a year. The data at my disposal shows that it costs from \$15 to \$20 to clear an acre of ordinary undergrowth. To clear this area therefore twice a year would cost \$90,000 to \$120,000. I cannot think that I am justified in recommending a recurrent expenditure of such magnitude for the benefit of a very limited portion of the community. Secondly, I do not feel at all certain that the clearing of the undergrowth would achieve the result aimed at. I am, of course, well aware that mosquitoes breed and travel most freely in shade, but I am not sure that any clearing of the hillsides would make a very appreciable difference in the mosquito population during a spell of such weather as we have recently had. One Peak resident, from a part which was cleared of undergrowth not long ago, told me that the mosquitoes have been much worse there since the clearing. Thirdly, it has been found again and again that much of the mosquito breeding in the neighbourhood of European dwellings is due to the negligence of occupiers. Last year I had a special inspection made at the Peak by the scavenging staff, and the number of cases in which receptacles capable of holding water found dumped on the hillside near dwellings was most illuminating. I cannot see that the Government should, at so great a cost, help those who will not help themselves.

Mr. Bowley said this question had no special reference to the Peak District, but was intended to apply to the whole Colony.

The Default Season. The members of the Paul Defiant party arrived in the Colony to-day, consisting of Mr. Paul Defiant, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shipman, Miss Bradley, and Mr. Empson. The party is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

PRISON FOR POLICE RESERVIST.

Went to See a Friend About a Job.

A Chinese Police Reservist was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on four counts—with absconding himself from parade on April 15, with failing to return his rifle on March 21, and on the last two charges, with absconding himself from three hours' cell duty on April 1 and 5.

Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (Reserve) prosecuted.

His Worship remarked that a month had elapsed since the date of the first charge. Why was it not brought before?

Mr. Franks:—Because we were not able to get hold of him. On April 13, the Crown Sergeant sent him a letter, but he had to report later that he had not received a reply. A reminder was sent on the 18th, and another on the 17th, and when, on the 23rd, there was no reply, it was recommended by the sergeant that he should be severely dealt with, because he had been a very troublesome man. Since the date of the first charge, correspondence had been passing between Mr. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), the C.S.P. and himself, which accounted for the delay. Defendant had not been on patrol since April 15. He was a spare man.

Defendant said he was busy when he should have been on duty. He was a schoolboy at Queen's College. He did not read the newspapers, and therefore did not know that the rifles should be returned, but as soon as he knew, he sent them.

His Worship:—You don't seem to have any idea of what is expected of you. Has he a record, Mr. Franks?

Mr. Franks:—Yes; a bad one. This is his 17th report.

Defendant:—One of the times I was on duty I went over to Kowloon to see a man about a job.

His Worship:—A man like you is no use to any force. You will go to prison for seven days with hard labour.

Case to be Re-heard.

This afternoon, before Mr. Wood, Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared and applied for a re-opening. He quoted the Police Reserve Ordinance, Section 10, and referring also to Section 5, said that his submission was that defendant voluntarily gave his services as a special constable. That being the case, he did not come under Section 5. That Section could not be said to be applicable under the Special Reserve Ordinance, which referred to cases only in which a special constable refused duty in the case of a riot or tumult. He asked his Worship to consider that point.

His Worship:—Are there no provisions for discipline?

Mr. D'Almada replied that there were none beyond punishment by extra duties. The regular police were not brought before his Worship for neglect of duty because, the C.S.P. had power to deal with them. Defendant was a man who was serving the Crown voluntarily when the Crown needed his services. He admitted that defendant had been negligent in his duties and had given a great deal of trouble to Mr. Franks. The defendant had given a reasonable excuse as to why he did not attend one of the duties by saying that he had gone over to Kowloon to see a man about a job. That excuse would be accepted by any tribunal. He (Mr. D'Almada) thought that the punishment inflicted upon the man was very severe. He had mentioned to the D.S.P. of the Reserve that a separate tribunal should be appointed to deal with such cases.

His Worship said that during the past month there had been three or four cases of this kind before him. This defendant was young, but he did not seem in the least to realise the seriousness of the offence, and it was high time it was brought home to him. He would allow the man to be brought out of gaol on bail. A day for hearing was fixed.



What Makes
"WESTMINSTER SPECIALS"
SO GOOD

A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate
aroma such as none other can boast of.

Westminster

TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.



THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

For
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing Friday May 4th.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTION!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
PRESENTS

THE WORLD-FAMOUS
CHINESE ILLUSIONIST

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FROM THE
LONDON HIPPODROME

SUPPORTED BY
VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM
LONDON VARIETY THEATRE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open at MOUTRIE'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

WELSH YUK
HONGKONG, 30th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager
of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager of the
Society.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager of the
Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
TION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH
ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Company will
be held at the Offices of the General
Managers, Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Des Vaux
Road, Hongkong, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 9th of May, at NOON
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, passing
the Accounts, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 2nd May to the 23rd May,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day removed my
OFFICE from Queen's
Building to 2nd floor of Messrs.
A. Task & Co's Building, Des
Vaux Road, Central.
WELSH YUK
HONGKONG, 30th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM
ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on
THURSDAY, the 3rd May,
at 5.30 P.M. to pass the proposed
Rules and Regulations, a copy of
which can be seen at my Office,
4 Des Vaux Road, Central, and to
elect Officers and a Committee,
and to transact other business.
The Honourable, Mr. P. H.
Holyoak in the chair.
A. S. D. COUSLAND,
Hon. Secretary, pro tem.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
LAGER-BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED
FOR EXPORT.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Limited, Sole Importers.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE

ROYAL

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.
THURSDAY, MAY 3.

Frederic Shipman

PRESENTS

THE FRENCH-SPANISH TENOR.

PAUL

DUFAULT

ASSISTED BY

PAULINE BINDLEY, ERNEST EMPSON,
SOPRANO. PIANIST.

MANILA SUCCESS.

The Paul Dufault Concerts in Manila were very
successful and aroused great enthusiasm.

THE "MANILA DAILY BULLETIN":—At the first
of the Paul Dufault concerts at the Grand Opera House last
night there was a representative audience, which later
became an audience of enthusiasts. From start to finish,
the concert proved a most delightful one, richly different
from the ordinary dead level of concert fare. In addition,
everyone appeared to be thoroughly enjoying themselves,
not merely pretending to. The most noticeable feature of
Mr. Dufault's singing is the ease with which he does it for
his breath control is perfect, and he never appears to be
striving for effect. His effects appear to come spontaneously,
to be born of the spirit of the songs themselves.

PRICES - - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.



SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Banri M. Jap., ss. 2,348, Morita, 30th
Apr.—Bait Papan, 2nd Apr. Gen.
—D. & Co.
Doyo M. Jap., ss. 1,310, Akimoto, 30th
Apr.—Moj, 25th Apr. Coal—O. S. K.
Helio, Nor., ss. 2,544, Olen, 30th Apr.
Calgon, 25th Apr. Rice—T. & Co.
Ninspo, Br., ss. 1,223, Freer, 30th Apr.
Swatow, 25th Apr. East—E. & S.
Tamon M. No. 6, Jap., ss. 2,837, Noda,
30th Apr.—Mika, 24th Apr. Coal—
Suzuki & Co.
Chiyodo M. Jap., ss. 1,766, Imoto, 1st
May.—Kochung, 23rd Apr. Coal—
Gillman & Co.
Ch pabing, Br., ss. 1,199, Jarrett, 1st May.
—Weihsaiwei, 25th Apr. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Halvard, Nor., ss. 1,066, Beck, 1st May.
—Swatow, 30th Apr. Rice—T. & Co.
Kwelin, Br., ss. 1,209, McGarity, 1st May.
—Shanghai, 25th Apr. Gen.—E. & S.
Loongang, Br., ss. 1,062, Gill, 1st May.
—Manila, 23rd Apr. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PER S.S. KOREA MARU.
Allen Mrs. J. W. Lay O K
Butts Mrs. S. M. Lay O K
Brown Mrs. C. H. Lay O K
Bauh Mrs. E. Lay O K
Blackburn Mrs. E. J. Lay O K
Barbosa J. de S. Lay O K
Burton Miss A. Lay O K
Chun Mrs. S. B. Lay O K
Cuhing Mrs. J. S. K. Lay O K
Cau Mrs. Lay O K
Carter Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
A. J. Lay O K
Chapman Mrs. J. W. Lay O K
Cling C. Lay O K
Draper C. E. Lay O K
Denyer Mrs. J. R. Lay O K
Doney Mrs. A. Lay O K
Duan Mrs. M. Lay O K
Dinez A. F. Lay O K
Dinez Mrs. M. B. Lay O K
Downing Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Dyer Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Eds Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Lay O K
Franklin E. S. Lay O K
Furina Miss G. P. Lay O K
Ging Miss H. S. Lay O K
Goertsch Miss B. M. Lay O K
Geer Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Lay O K
Geer A. Lay O K
Goor Mrs. H. Lay O K
Howells J. W. Lay O K
Hurst Mr. D. H. Lay O K
Hobbs Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Harris A. Lay O K
Hinton Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Ito Mr. Lay O K
Jacobs F. Lay O K
Kawai Y. Lay O K
Kamaya Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Klinefelter Mrs. E. H. Lay O K
Klinefelter Miss M. A. Lay O K
Fer s.s. AWA MARU.
Allya Miss Lay O K
Arthur Mr. & Mrs. T. Lay O K
Atkinson E. L. Lay O K
Akiyoshi Miss F. Lay O K
Brown J. Lay O K
Cubey Mr. & Mrs. B. Lay O K
Cook Rev. & Mrs. Lay O K
W. J. Lay O K
Hough T. F. Lay O K
Hardwick W. Lay O K
Isbide Z. Lay O K
Kitching Mrs. Lay O K
Katon W. Lay O K
Miyaji S. Lay O K
Matsumoto S. Lay O K
Miller Mrs. E. D. Lay O K
Pettit Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Radding Mrs. Lay O K
Scott Mr. & Mrs. Lay O K
Watanabe Miss T. Lay O K
Xavier Miss U. Lay O K

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 12.15—No returns from
Indo-China. Pressure has increased con-
siderably over N.E. Japan, and slightly
from the Bonins to N.E. China and from
Formosa to Borneo. It is highest over
S.W. China, and over the Bonins.

A depression is shown over S. Man-
churia.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 8.65 inches,
against an average of 11.81 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, May 1, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 9 a.m.	at 3 p.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.90	29.92	29.93
Temperature	62	60	72
Humidity	69	68	34
Wind Direction	N CALM	E	
" Force	1	0	4
Weather	0	cf	b
Rain	0.48	0.00	0.00
Height open sea Temperature on 1st	20th 67	1st 60	

H.K. Observatory, May 1, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th Apr. to 6th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong Mean Time.	For Low Water Mean Time.
Mon. 30	11.15	5.15
Tues. 1	12.15	6.15
Wed. 2	1.15	7.15
Thurs. 3	2.15	8.15
Fri. 4	3.15	9.15
Sat. 5	4.15	10.15
Sun. 6	5.15	11.15

m morning. a afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1917.

THE MARVELLOUS DRAMA IN 5 PARTS

"THE BROKEN OATH."

WONDERFUL ACTING & SCENERY.

3rd Series (Comedy)

"RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

"Every Inch a Hero."

PATHE'S GAZETTES.

(Cancelled).—The Concert for the Overseas Club
Aeroplane will not take place on THURSDAY.

"SOLD" will be Screened at The BIJOU
for Two Nights.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
CROOK'S REVENGE (3parts)

LABOUR'S STRUGGLE (3 PARTS)
WAR GRAPHIC.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY 2ND MAY.
"SOLD" a powerful drama in 5 parts.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 28th April.

Showing — 13th & 14th Episodes of the
"PEG O' THE RING."

THRILLING. EXCITING. SENSATIONAL

also KEYSTONE COMICS.

NOTICES.

G. R.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT
TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated
Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$6,000,000.

In shares of \$10/—each (Straits
currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at
the rate of 6% per annum
which together with repayment
of capital in full on liquidation is
guaranteed by the Government
of the Federated Malay States.
Interest accrues from the 1st day
of the month following the date
on which subscriptions are re-
ceived and will be paid half
yearly on 1st January and on
1st July. Copies of the pro-
spectus and forms of applications
for shares can be obtained from
and subscriptions will be received
by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of L.A.
& China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of
India Ltd.

NOTICE.

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ed our offices at New
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KARANJIA & COMPANY.
Our local office is situated at
No. 2, Connaught Road.

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